## THE TWO MEN OF MAINE.

SAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE AND THOMAS BRACKEIT BRED.

What the State of Mains and the Republione Party of the Country Think of Each or Thom-A Ginnee at the Political Methods and Accomplishments of the Two-The Powerful Sentiment Which Separates Them-The Magnettem of One and the Pugnactry of the Other-Blaine's Lourning and Humor and the Speaker's Powerful Digestion-Their Political, Social, Domestic, and Personal Mabits.

¥, It is a somewhat curious and highly interest ing fact that within the limits of one of the smallest and in some respects the least important States of the American Union are to be found the two most prominent leaders of the Republican party of to-day. The homes of James Gillespie Blaice and Thomas Brackett Reed are within seventy-five miles of each other, in the water-bound and rock-diad State of Maine. ene inhabitants of which regard these men. as do a large number of the people of the other States, as the brainlest, most aggressive, most promising, and altogether most attractive men now in public life. For years Mr. Blaine has been the massive, overshadowing personality of the Republican party, and twelve years ago Thomas B. Reed had not been heard of outside the borders of his native State. Now Mr Blaine, granting to him all possibilities, has about reached the summit of his greatness as ditician, statesman, and diplomat, and as the



shadows of his life lengthen, and the time anproaches when he must either succeed by one last effort in lifting himself to the top or retire from public life, the burly form of Mr. Reed comes into view, and its possessor shares with Mr. Blaine much of the popular attention.

Were these two big men of the Republican party on terms of complete political and personal friendship, it might be well for both. The fact is, however, as is well known to all who have any knowledge about them that soon after the younger man appeared upon the political horizon, and sought to share with the older in the admiration of the masses of the Republican party, their ways began to separate, until to-day James G. Blaine and Thomas B. Reed are on such terms of personal and political enmity as preclude all friendly intercourse. No such peculiar condition of things exists, or ever has existed, in any other State. as is found in the cases of these leaders of the Republican party in Maine and elsewhere, and who represent their State in the Cabinet and in the lower House of Congress.

Although Speaker of the House of Repre sentatives. Mr. Reed stands alone, the two Senators from that State being far more bitter in their enmity to him than Mr. Blaine is, and the three Representatives in the House joining forces on all matters of political importance with the Senstors. Senators Hale and Frys are both men of ability and high standing in the party, but neither is regarded as being in the line of further political promotion. Because of geo-graphical reasons, if no other, the political careers of these men will reach no further than the United States Senate. When they retire, their colleagues in the House, or some of them, may be promoted to take their places, and their public life will also end there. Regarding Messra, Blaine and Reed, however, the situation is different. The magnetic man, the leader and idol of his party for many years, still cherishes the fond ambition of his life, which is to be the President of the United States. He has now regained, he thinks, whatever ground he has lost in the affections of the Republican party, and in his bold and aggrestiation, and the still bolder stroke which he has made for the commercial advantage of the United States, he has put himself again into the forefront of leadership. Not even to his most intimate friends has Thomas B. Reed ever binted that the White House is the goal



THE EMBLEM OF T. B. BEED.

for which he is striving, but no one at all acquainted with the audacious sims and personal ambitions of this new leader and reputed dictator doubts for a moment that he means to blaze his way to the Presidency. It may be that the white plume will have cessed to wave before Reed is fairly entered on his race, as its possessor is more heavily handicapped by the weight of age. Reed is but just turned fifty and, in addition to youth, he is blessed with perfect health and a constitution and physique rarely accorded to men. He has the physical atrength of a giant, and, though perhaps affected with an inclination to be lazy, he can, under the spur of necessity, stand an amount of fatigue that would drive most men to their graves. No work is too severe for his great of the simplest rules of health he is enabled to come forth from severe mental and bodily

labor without the least signs of wear. On public questions, as in matters of personal intercourse, these two big men from Maine are in direct conflict with each other. On no live political issue do they in any sense enmity has not affected in the least the progress of the Republican party of Maine and the workings of its political machine. It would seem to be a great burden for such a little State to carry within its forders the two faremost men of the Republicans party at war with each other, and set if the work of true and tried Republicans in that down-east commonwealth can be relied upon, the political machinery moves along as smoothly as it did in the good old days when Blaine alone was the moving Rower, and before this young giant had appeared to wex him, for nearly a score of years Reed was a well-known but humble member of his party in the State, known perhans to liking as a strong and rising man, but who had never caused the slightest fear that he might some day reach out to share the honors of popular favor with the party ind). Reed had been a member of the State, and a member of two or three Congresses before the turn of fortune's wheel brought him to the path whereon he became an obstruction to the plans of the older men of his State. Reed and the olded leaders did meet, however, and they collided. The resulting tangle has not yet been straightened out. ress of the Republican party of Maine and the

In some respects Biaine and Reed are much alike. They have some of the same personal characteristics, but in the methods employed in conducting their political campaigns. and in the personal relations which they bear to Republicans in Maine and in Washington, they are radically different. They are both big, strong, robust, manly men, each with a large brain, ready and ascenatic tongue, frank man

ners, temperate habits, clean demestic life, and pos-essed of a love of wit and sense of humor that have kept their hearts young. As politicians they each fill a large space in the public eye, but each has his own and radically different methods of accomplishing his ends, in the State of Maine the name of Blaine is indeed a household wird, and the people are not only proud of him and his career, but they are personally acquainted with him, and regard themselves as his warm friends. The Republicans of that State, and probably many of the Democrata also, are proud of Thomas B. Reed but he, not perhaps from lack of opportunity, has never grawn into their affections as Blaine has. This is not owing altogether to his youth the has not that magnetism, long regarded as one of the strongest points of Mr. Blaines character and disposition, and if he is to reach the heart-string-of the Decole it must be accomplished by other arts than those used so effectively by his eide. In the eye of the people of Maine there are but two great men



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citizen have been known to everyone. The record of his life up to the time that he came to be recognized as a Dominent and formidable candidate for the Fre-sidency has been most blefly and graphically tool in the characteristic letter which he wrote from his soat in the House of Representatives in 1872 to 170f. Alex. (Low of Fontanelle, Iowa, who had been his classmate in college, and who had been his tossent to tell him something of his life since they had parted company.

The story of his life, written in Mr. Blaine's own hand, is as follows:

My Dake Friend and Classmath: You ask for my story of my five and twenty years. "Story: God bless citizen have been known to every one. The

story of my five and twenty years. "Story: God bless you," said Canning's kuite grinder, "I have none to

went to Kentucky, where for nearly three years I spent the life of a tuter. I returned then to Pennsylvania, where I remained till '53, when I went to Maine to engage in editorial labor-was successively editor of the Kennetec Journal and Portland Daily Advertiser-I wish I could say successfully, though on that score was not wholly deficient.

I was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1850, 1861, and 1862; the last two years I was Speaker

of the House.
In the autumn of 1862 I was elected to Congress. and have been a member of the House ever since—88th, Beth, 44th, 41st, and 42d Congresses—Speaker of the

Married a Maine lady-which was the cause of my migration eastward—have had seven children—four sons—three daughters—six living—lost one infant son. Here is my "brief," social, personal, and political—I

migration esstward—have had seven children—four sons—three daughters—as living—lost one infant son. Here is my "brief," social persenal, and political—i believe it fairly answers your questions. Faithfully and hastily yours.

The even'ts of Mr. Blaine's life, both public and private, during the eighteen years since that frank and interesting letter was written, are familiar to the world. He is now overwhelmingly prominent as a diplomat, states—man, and leaser of the Republican party, and wields perhaps as great an influence over it as he did when, twenty years ago, he was blazing out the path for the Republicans of Maine to follow. From the day, in 1853, when he began his work as an editorial writer, to the resent time, he has been the dominant figure in the Republican many a hot fight-successfully. For many years he had absolute control of the party machinery in the State, and was able at all times to overcome his frivals. During the four years he spent as member of the Legislature in Maine, he was the most active and axgreessive Republican in that body, which contained some very good men, and he tound it no difficult task to be elected its Speaker. His Congressional di-triet was proud to promote him by sending him to Congress, and was gird to keep him there until his abilities forced him to retire to assume higher honors. The State of Maine has never wavered in its allegiance to litaine, and whenever he needed its endorsement and support they were promptly and cheerfully forthcoming. It need bardly be said that Hanne did not succeed in being elected without bitter contess to all the places of honor which he billed, and without exciting the rivairy of many other strong and ambittous men. These successes of his early years were due in a very large dagree to the lact that he possessed to the fullest extent the arts of a thorough politician, and hearts of a horough politician, and popularize himself. He was a politician in every sense of the word possessed of great personal magnetism as frank and popularize himse heroically laid the seeds for his later overthrow at the hands of the remorseless btalwarts. During those eighteen eccutul years
the lieuphlican party of the State of Maine
was virtually the party of James of Blaine
was virtually the party of James of Blaine
His was the one strong, deminant will of the
organization, and he manipulated the machinery so as to sub-gree the best interests of
himself and his friends. It is noteworthy that
atthough in after years his ambittions and aggreesive political projects have caused ene-

neitd Baino has given to the practical management of party matters within the State. He has parterpaid in the campaigns there to the extent of writing letters and making speeches but therefolm, who grew up done has to been the continuous of the state of the state of management of years. Binine has belonged not so much to the State of Maine as to the whole period of the United States and has had no trouble in drawing to his support a vast portin of his new constituency. The Binine Republicans throughout the United States look inpon him with the same feelings of loyalty and friendshie that his immediate constituents did when he represented them in the Legislature of the State and the Congress of the United States and the Congress of the States and the Congress of the States and the Congress of the States and States and Are skeptical of its existence. Fersonally Bilaine seems to be the same man that he ever was—strong, self-reliant, cheeful, and aggressive, and shove all, with that famous attraction which draws to him with hooks of steel all persons who happen to come in contact with him.

The appearance of Secretary Blaine has changed somewhat sines he left this courtry for his European tour in 1888. His courtry is European tour in 1888, His courtry is European tour in 1888. His courtry is European tour in 1888, His courtry is European tour in 1888. His courtry is European tour in 1888, His courtry is European tour in 1888, His courtry is the season of the States and S

He Church to create rumors from time to time that he is a Catholic himself.

IV. The rapid rise of Thomas Brackett Reed The rapid rise of Thomas Brackett Reed from the position of an humble and unknown attorney in the city of Portland to a place of public prominence, where he shares with Mr. Blaine the admiration and affections of the people of the State of Maine, and the Bepublicans generally of the United States, is remarkable even in this land of freedom where the canal boy of to-day is apt to be the President of temporary. For twenty-five years or dent of to-morrow. For twenty-five years or more Reed, in treading the path to public favor, has srepped almost in the very footprints made by Blaine on the same jour-ney. From a membership of the Legislature of the State of Maine these men went to the Pres-



THOMAS B. REED. to the Speaker's Chair. From there Blaine went into the Senate, the Cabinet, and almost into the Presidency. It is not impossible that iteed, by still following closely the foot-

inessed by the Respiblicans and elected attrohis victories. In the cancer which confinated
his rivals were Gen. Harris M. Plainted,
the future Governor, and E. B. smith afferward assistant Attorney-General or the Unitemay-ticeners, during which time some important lifeation was disposed of. An important lifeation was the conviction of
memorable trials that ever occurred in Maine.
The young Attorney-General secured, also, a
final settlement between the State and the
been a defaulter for a large amount about a
dozen years before. Powerul political influence had prevented a strettement of this case,
when the young Attorney-General took it and
secured the judgment which closed the matter
finally and laworably to the State. Reed's
his reputation as a lawyer, and when he retired in 1873 he was pre-sed by the Mayor to
become the Lift Solidior. If a yielded reluce
time the city of Portland was involved in several compileations a coving out of its ownership of railway property. Reed held the ofbulg adjusting several vocal questions.

While still serving as Solicitor of the city of
Portland the campaling of 1870 came on, and
lieed into public life. There had been for some
time considerable diseasisaction among the
younger element of the Republicans of the
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three had a sreat many friends, particularly among the young men in Portland and
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The they mest at the Castine or electrical ways and the supposite of a Collector of Customs at Portland, and it has grown more bitter with each succeeding year. Acting upon the advice a special as a Collector Samuel H. Dow. The letter was not then narticularly offendre to report the acting the property of the control of

servation, and study. Each of them is a constant reader, and has stored his mind with a yeat amount of information on various subjects. Blaine has been a wide student of history and political economy, and noisee-says a remarkable faculty for bandilox floures with skill. His wonderful memory for the names and faces of persons whom he has met is not more actonishing than his ability to remembe floures which have once been impressed upon his mind. Blaine has performed a large amount of Herary labor during his leisure hours, and has a direct and peasant siye in writing that has received much favorable commendation from high authorities. He bessesses a good library, and is always to be found in it during the comparatively lew hours which he takes to himself in the eventures after his official duties have been neiformed. Best familiar with all the standard works and authors, writings, and conversations. The rints paners which he has based from time to time show that he must have given close and careful study to the subjects which he has been called upon to consider and decide and in this correspondence his early legal training has been conspicuously shown. In his early life Blaine was a teacher, and the bight mental qualities that he displayed at that time have since more than fulfalled the expectations of those who predicted that he would some day be a great man. While a professor in the Western Military festitute at the language of the subject was at eacher in the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind, in Philadelphia, There he had charge of the higher classes in literature and selence. The most abstruce and difficult mathematical problems are often matered by the blind through oral instruction, and as the principal of the school airriver the histership and selected that he as a brief tutorship he accepted a place as teacher in the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind, in Philadelphia, There he had charge of the higher classes in literature and selected. Mr. Blaine's brilliant m

Looked upon as public men in Washington, leaders in a great party, and taking an active part in all the constantly occurring political events at the Capitol, Blaine and Reed are much alike. Both of them are men of the most original habits of thought and so-

ical events at the Capitol, Blaine and Reed are much alike. Both of them are men of the most original habits of thought and section. Each has wide influence upon matters of national legislation, and each is the hero of a set of admirers and disciples who recard their favorite as something out of the common and with whom his word is law.

For twen y years or more James G. Blaine has been a man of coespicuous political, literary and social distinction in Washington, and the members of his family have been among the best-known people in fashionable circles. As representative, Speaker of the Ironse, Senstor, and member of the Cabinet. Blaine has been combelled to indulge rather extensively in the gaveties of Washington seasons, and his wile has been for many years a prominent social leader. To-day Blaine is as important a political factor, and as pepular a social lion as he ever was. Puring the past winter the family have been especially prominent owing to Blaine's public station and to the many events of mourning and festivity that occurred in the historic old mansion which they have lately occupied. During the long residence of the Blaines in Washington they have lately occupied. During the long residence of the Blaines in Washington they have not moved about much, and have generally lived in their own house. Intil about fifteen years ago they occupied one of the row of houses in fifteenth street new used as a part of Chamberlin's Hotel. There are six houses in this row, and in these days live of them were occupied by Fernando Wood, Gey. Thomas Swan of Maryland. Blaine, Gen. Sherman has left the city permanently, and Blaine lives in the old rate-atan house occupied by Becretary Seward on the night of his attempted assassination. When the Blaines took this house it caused the greatest surprise to everybour. It as no old-fashioned, comforties, place of the finesh house in file and place. Blaine still owns the large, square mansion on Dujont Circle, which he erected when he went into Garifeld's Cabinet, but has neve

slienced bitm and the friends on a control way though that the feeling growen out of these has something to de with the Therman of the control of the problem. The state of the control of the problem of the character and the control of the problem. The state of the control of the problem of the character and the control of the problem. They are that the control of the problem of the district of the problem of the control of the problem of the problem of the control of the problem of